

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—It is thought that farmers have seen the worst of the potato bug.

—Pumpkins are good food for milch cows, but are of little value as fat-producers.

—The currant is a neglected fruit, but one of the most hardy and prolific, repaying well a little extra care and attention. —*Cincinnati Times.*

—Quinces require a rich, mellow soil, good culture and annual manuring. They should not be less than twelve feet apart. —*Chicago Journal.*

—If you see a toad by the wayside carry him home and put him into your garden. He will kill the bugs, says an exchange. Wait till next season now.

—A gardener in Baltimore who has a number of large hot-houses for growing early cucumbers, keeps a hive of bees in each house for the purpose of distributing the pollen.

—A reasonable application of wood ashes is very beneficial in a garden. But it is comparatively an easy matter to make the application too strong, especially if the ashes are unleached. —*Farm and Garden.*

—Alexander Heron, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, has trained a potato plant by cutting off all but one stem at the top until that single stem is now as thick as one's wrist and rises to a height of nine feet and five inches.

—Minute Pudding: One quart of milk, salt, two eggs, about a pint of flour. Beat the eggs well; add the flour and enough milk to make it smooth. Butter the saucepan, and put in the remainder of the milk well salted; when it boils stir in the flour, eggs, etc., lightly, let it cook well. It should be of the consistency of thick corn mush. Serve immediately with the following simple sauce, viz.: Milk sweetened to taste and flavored with grated nutmeg. —*Detroit Post.*

—An experienced gardener, of Indiana, according to the *Farmers' Advocate*, is of opinion that very few persons who plant currant cuttings do it at the right season of the year. It is usually done in the spring, when in fact it should be done in the fall. He says: "I have had a good deal of experience in preparing cuttings. I always plant my currant cuttings in the fall as soon as the leaves fall off. They will make durable roots two to four inches long the same fall, while the buds remain dormant. They will make double the growth the next season if set in the fall, that they will if not set in till spring."

Deep vs. Shallow Plowing.

Mr. Knox, the veteran plow-maker, has called our attention to the effect of deep plowing of some soils to offset the danger from lack of rains in dry seasons. Some years ago an experiment was made by a Western Massachusetts farmer in plowing portions of a large field at varying depths. One part was turned over seven inches deep, another ten inches, and a third, after being plowed ten inches, was subsoiled to a depth of ten inches more, making a soil comparatively loose to the depth of twenty inches. The next year, which was a dry one during the summer, corn was grown upon the whole field, which was treated in a uniform manner throughout, and the yield of the three divisions carefully measured. The seven-inch plowing yielded as well as the ordinary fields in the vicinity. That part plowed ten inches deep was greener all through the season, and gave a decidedly better yield, but that which was plowed ten inches and subsoiled ten inches in addition, produced just about one-third more corn than that part plowed in the usual way, seven inches deep. The next year, the whole field was, by agreement, sowed to oats, as a continuation of the experiment, the season proving even drier than the preceding one, when corn was grown. When the oats were about ready to cut, Mr. Knox being in the neighborhood, called to see them. Before reaching the farm, the field came in view from the car windows, and Mr. Knox, who was on the lookout, said to a companion that the gentleman had not done as he had agreed, for he could see that he had sown different kinds of grain upon the different plots, the size and color of the growth both marking the lines, dividing the lands plowed at the three different depths. But on arriving at the field he found nothing but oats, and as stated by the owner, all sown on the same day, and treated precisely alike in every respect.

On the shallow-plowed section, the growth was short, and the straw yellow; on the ten-inch plowing, the oats were taller and less yellow, while on the subsoiled portion they were green and very heavy. The final tests showed full one-third more grain on the subsoiled part than on that which was plowed only seven inches deep.

Now, it will not do for farmers to calculate that deeply stirring every kind of soils would alone add fifty per cent. to the yield of crops grown upon them the following two years, for they would doubtless be disappointed in very many cases. Yet, as a rule, a deep, mellow soil from which surplus water can readily settle without making the land into mortar, and through which the same moisture can again freely rise by capillary attraction, other things being equal, will always bring a farmer the better results.

There are soils which naturally are never too wet, and rarely too dry, and it will usually be found on examination that they are in the same mechanical condition for a considerable depth, say two feet or more, that one likes to have his surface soil, light, friable and containing a due proportion of vegetable matter. They will also be found to contain sand and clay in about the right proportion to keep the soil both mellow and moist through the varying climatic conditions. Deep plowing of stiff clays is often dangerous at first, but a good, dry soil suits all kinds of crops in all kinds of weather. Deep plowing tends to make such a soil, but this alone will not always be sufficient. Draining and manuring must accompany deep plowing. —*N. E. Farmer.*

—The fashions are going back to the time of our grandmothers. Shoes of bright-colored leather will be worn this winter.

What Paralysis Is.

So common has become the occurrence of paralysis in recent years that many use the word for a slang expression; but for all that, it is probable that a vast majority of the people who think at all of paralysis reckon that it is a disease of itself. That some medical men so regard this condition is plain from the fact that deaths are frequently certified to have been caused by it. The incorrectness of this notion will, however, be plain when the conditions which give rise to paralysis are clearly set forth, and this we now propose.

A carpenter, blacksmith, or some mechanic whose business requires him to wield a hammer, finds some morning that he is unable to raise his hammer-arm; or perhaps while at work the man suddenly feels his arm become numb and weak, it falls to his side, and he is no longer able to work. The doctor to whom the man applies says: "A brachial monoplegia from muscle tire, which means simply that the man has overworked his hammer-arm, and it needs rest. To these cases the very appropriate name of 'artisans' palsy' is given. Again, a poor-blooded, nervous-tempered person, most likely a woman, meets with a great shock, or has to endure an unusual and prolonged mental or physical effort. Soon, and perhaps without warning, the individual loses the use of some part of the body, often of the vocal apparatus, and the patient is unable to speak above a whisper. The doctor says 'hysterical paralysis,' or 'hysterical aphonia,' loss of voice. Now just how this comes about we fancy it would puzzle the most learned doctor to say. Concerning this condition, however, as well as the one before mentioned, this much is known, viz.: that by appropriate treatment they recover perfectly and promptly, very good evidence that no part of the nervous apparatus is broken. The faith cures reported from time to time are probably cases of the kind last mentioned.

It sometimes happens that an intoxicated person will fall asleep with the head resting upon an arm or with the arm hanging over a chair back. When the person awakens the arm is numb; it tingles, and is paralyzed—another 'brachial monoplegia,' but really pressure upon the trunks of the nerves which supply the disabled member has affected those nerves so that they are unable to perform their usual duty. The nerves which go out from the brain and spinal cord to the extremities are quite comparable to the wires which are stretched from place to place for electric communication, and pressure upon one section of those nerves produces results very like those which follow an interference with the wire. The case just given illustrates very well a large number of cases of palsy upon pressure, for pressure upon the brain or spinal cord or the nerves which have their exit therefrom will produce a palsy whose extent will depend upon the extent of the pressure, and whose durability will depend upon the chances for removing the pressure. Pressure upon the nerves which supply one side of the face produces a very characteristic paralysis, and one that causes many laughable mistakes on the part of the tyros and non-professional people by their attempt to detect the affected side. Pressure upon the brain or spinal cord is mostly due to the presence of tumors, to fractures of the skull or bones of the spine, to the skull or spinal canal. Patients who recover from diphtheria, scarlet fever and some other acute sicknesses are frequently paralyzed in some part. These cases generally recover by appropriate treatment, and it is quite probable that many cases would recover spontaneously. The remarks before made concerning certain cases which recover will apply equally to the cases just named.

People who work in lead are liable to a peculiar form of paralysis, which is first seen as a rule, in the muscles of the forearm, on account of which the patient is unable to extend the hand upon the arm. At times the whole muscular system is involved. Change of occupation and the use of remedies which will assist the elimination of the mineral from the system is the proper course for such patients. Analogous forms of paralysis are caused by arsenic and mercury, probably by their action upon the nerve structure of the spinal cord. Woorara, the Indian arrow poison, will also produce paralysis if introduced into the system in sufficient quantities. The paralyzing effect of large doses of alcohol is well known. Certain conditions of the circulatory apparatus predispose to extensive and often incurable paralysis. The arteries are elastic tubes. By age, hard work, care and the prolonged use of alcoholic drinks these tubes lose their elasticity and become brittle. By some event which determines an unusual quantity of blood in the brain one of these vessels is broken, the poured-out blood clots, as before mentioned, and a paralysis immediately follows.

Owing to certain systemic conditions fibrin, a substance normally suspended in the blood, lodges upon the blood-vessels—valves of the heart. Presently a part of this matter is dislodged and washed away into the blood; perchance it reaches an artery in the brain which will not permit it to pass. This at once cuts off the blood supply from a part of the brain, one of the immediate symptoms of which is palsy of the part of the body which receives its nervous supply from that portion of the brain. These paralyzes are usually extensive and are not readily distinguishable from those just mentioned.

The presence of worms in the bowels of children is believed to cause paralysis in some cases. Such cases being due to a known removable cause are described as reflex paralyzes. These are not seen alone in children, but in adults as well. Finally, change in the structure of the brain or spinal cord produces paralysis, varying in extent with the extent of nerve structure involved. Such paralyzes are especially obstinate in case of advanced years. Change of structure in the spinal cord usually produces disability of the legs. Now, these are the most common causes of paralysis, and from what has been said, it will be observed that paralysis is not a disease of itself. Neither is it always incurable. —*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

—A "Genteel Employment Bureau" is to be established at Denver. It is doubtless to be for the convenience of unemployed gentlemen who would be willing to accept positions where the work is light, and where the punctual drawing of a liberal salary would be duly appreciated. Something of the kind is needed in every city. —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

One of the Elect.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Plain Dealer reports that Hon. Martin A. Flinn, Congressman-elect from the Cleveland, O., district, has used St. Jacobs Ointment in his family and has always found it safe and reliable, and it afforded him great relief to a lame knee.

The difference between a besotted man and a pig is a slight one at best. One's a hunting hog and the other's a grunting hog. —*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

A Fortune

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

When Ismail Pasha looks at his bills for palatial banquets, that's the time, O. Y. Graphic, finds his harem scarce.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

A dentist's appearance is apt to deceive one. The more he looks down in the mouth the better he feels. —*Buffalo Express.*

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

According to an unascertained entomologist, a mosquito resembles charity when it begins to hum. —*Rochester Post-Express.*

From Col. C. H. Mackey, 32nd Iowa Infantry: "I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years. C. H. Mackey, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1882."

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. is a profit that always predicts a fortune. —*N. Y. Journal.*

I HAVE been entirely cured of a terrible case of Blood Poisoning by the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) after trying everything known to the medical people without relief. J. W. WYLES, Meadville, Pa.

The man who made a "virtue" of "necessity" is believed to have been a particularly intelligent composer. —*N. Y. Post.*

DAVID LITTLE, A. K. A.—Dr. M. M. Crook says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine in the world and is effecting miraculous cures."

A GOOD many of the young bloods wear diamond studs that stick. Paste always does. —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) has cured me entirely of bad Blood Poison. I went one hundred miles to get it, and it made me as sound as a new dollar. J. W. WYLES, Meadville, Pa.

EVERY father should paddle his own can; you? —*N. Y. News.*

SALT MARSH, ALA.—Dr. Jas. B. Mills says: "Several of my patients have used Brown's Iron Bitters for chronic indigestion with benefit."

Slight of hand—A maiden's refusal. —*Detroit Post.*

IN REGARD to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it as the best remedy I ever used. Dr. J. S. VAUGHAN, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich.

THE, for putting the : has, again. —*Boston Star.*

FOR aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

A STITCH in Time must make the old chap feel sew-sew. —*Burlington Harekay.*

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Trochies, a sure remedy. 25 cents a box. COLD weather affects your wrap it tight. —*Marathon Independent.*

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

A CHILD that wakes with croup should have a dose of Piso's Cure.

ALL recommend Wise's Axle Grease.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30, 1882.	
CATTLE—Shipper's Steers.	\$4 00 @ 4 30
Native Heifers.	3 00 @ 4 25
Native Cows.	3 00 @ 3 25
Native Calves.	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.	4 25 @ 4 40
Light.	4 30 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 1.	82 @ 82 1/2
No. 2.	80 @ 81
No. 3.	78 @ 79 1/2
CORN—No. 1.	37 @ 37 1/2
No. 2.	35 @ 36
No. 3.	33 @ 34
RYE—No. 1.	41 @ 42
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack.	2 20 @ 2 30
HAY—Good to choice.	10 @ 11
BUTTER—Choice dairy.	20 @ 21
CHEESE—Kansas, new.	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice.	12 @ 13
PORK—Hams.	10 @ 11
Shoulders.	8 @ 9
Sides.	8 @ 9
LARD.	8 @ 9
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed.	18 @ 19
POTATOES—Per bushel.	35 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipper's Steers.	5 00 @ 5 55
Butcher's Steers.	4 00 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice.	4 75 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice.	2 50 @ 3 75
FLOUR—XX to choice.	3 30 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter.	90 @ 91
No. 3.	88 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 1.	34 @ 35
No. 2.	32 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	51 @ 51 1/2
COTTON—Middling.	10 00 @ 10 07 1/2
TOBACCO—New Leaf.	4 40 @ 4 75
Medium New Leaf.	6 25 @ 5 75
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Good shipping.	5 30 @ 6 10
HOGS—Good to choice.	4 80 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice.	2 75 @ 3 50
FLOUR—Common to choice.	5 20 @ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	90 @ 91
No. 3.	88 @ 89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	34 @ 35
No. 3.	32 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	27 @ 27 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	51 @ 51 1/2
COTTON—New Middling.	10 25 @ 10 30
TOBACCO—Standard.	11 40 @ 11 50

FORTY BILLION GERMS.

A Wonderful Theory That Concerns the Welfare, Happiness and Life of Everyone.

In his quiet and cozy library at the close of a busy day a gentleman and his wife, absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glancing toward her husband, she asked, at a certain point in the article:

"John, what is the germ theory?"

"The germ theory—well—yes; just look in the encyclopedia under 'Germ,' that will explain it so much better than I can." Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read: Germ Theory of Disease—A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, thus air and water to be teeming to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of fungi—commonly termed bacteria, whose power of reproduction, under favorable conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen million in twenty-four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of eight hundred tons, in three days' time, if space and food be furnished. There is no condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered through cotton-batting in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria, will grow murky in a day or two from the development of new germs. When it is considered that it requires about forty billion to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduction. Prof. John Tyndall, in a late work, elaborately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease, and charges upon them the inception and development of very many of the ailments most injurious to man. Prof. Pasteur, an eminent French savant, has carried his original and beautiful experiments so far, and from such deductive, such inductive results, as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls—proving his theory that these are essentially accidentally germ diseases. These germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach and possibly the skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoning the blood, invading the nerves, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body, and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of diphtheria, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other ailments. Lately Prof. Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a peculiar germ.

When the circulation is bounding, the nerves elastic and the system all aglow with life and energy, the germs seem to develop poor digestion or malassimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weakened fluid the germ finds a favorable medium for development. Symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the everyday experience of all. The healthy man resists the influences around him and does not take cold, nervous system have become weak from any cause readily contract colds. This is on the same principle as the germ theory. The germs attack any weakened spot in the body, and fixing themselves upon it, begin their propagation. It is plain therefore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be resisted and driven from the system. But this has proved almost an impossibility heretofore, and it has been the study of physicians for years how best to accomplish it. Within the past few years, however, a preparation has been gotten up, getting at the germ not only throughout the entire land, but among the medical profession and scientists generally, which is based upon this theory, and it may safely be said, no remedy has ever been found which can so successfully rid the system in a condition to resist the germs of disease as Warner's Safe Cure. This article is unquestionably the best and most efficient that has ever been discovered for this purpose.

"John, say, John! does the encyclopedia advertise Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I should not wonder, dear, it's a grand remedy, and that, applied to the right remedy, it is the only one which has been found in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the life."

Wise's Axle Grease never gums.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain!

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia,

SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

BACKACHE,

Headache, Toothache,

SORE THROAT,

QUINCY, SWELLINGS,

SPRAINS, (1)

Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,

FROSTBITES,

BURNS, SCALDS,

And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. TOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Though shaken in every joint and ager with fever and ager, or bilious remittent, the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other ailments.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the membrane of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It always inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from the invasion of colds, cures colds, cures the sores and restores the sense of smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will positively cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Oswego, N.Y.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD

PRICE 50 CENTS BY MAIL

OR AT DRUGGISTS

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD

PRICE 50 CENTS BY MAIL

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FOR COLD IN THE HEAD

PRICE 50 CENTS BY MAIL

OR AT DRUGGISTS

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. H. L. SORP, Principal of the High School at Pequot, Conn., says in relation to a matter which has given him much anxiety and pain: "My wife and I have used Hunt's Remedy, and find it really a superior article. A year or so ago my kidneys became weak and sluggish, owing to a severe strain, and I had used four bottles, when I became well. Since my cure I have suggested its use to a great number of people, who I know have been benefited by using it. And to substantiate this statement, Mr. H. S. Clark, Assistant Superintendent of the High School, says: 'I can certify to the value of Hunt's Remedy, having received great benefit from its use. My troubles commenced about a year ago, when my kidneys became afflicted with inflammation of the passages, but the timely use of so valuable a medicine arrested the disease. I can now cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers as I was.'"

This most remarkable statement was made by Mr. Frank B. Lee, clerk in the office of N. Y. C. & H. R. R., Little Falls, N. Y., on the 9th of June, 1882. Mr. Lee says: "My father has been troubled for over twenty years with severe kidney and bladder disease, suffering the most acute pain when urinating. He became so bad that he was obliged to give up all business. His condition was such that his urine would drop constantly, and he was obliged to use a rubber bag, the weakness was so great. He used many kinds of medicine without benefit. Finally, he was urged by one of our druggists in Little Falls (Mr. Skinner) to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of its being used in many cases with great success. I purchased a bottle, and he commenced using it, and he was so improved that he got along without the rubber bag. He used in all twelve bottles, and it has entirely cured him. Father is sixty-two years old, and we consider it a most wonderful cure, and he has recommended Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with kidney, liver or urinary troubles."

All the evidence published in regard to Hunt's Remedy can be relied upon; it is true in every particular.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine

justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies

ever offered to the public for the SAFE,

CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure

of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether

of short or long standing. He refers to the

entire Western and Southern country to bear

his testimony to the truth of the assertion

that no matter whatever it is, it will cure if

the directions are strictly followed and carried

out. In a great many cases a single dose has

been sufficient for a cure, and whole families

have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect

restoration of the general health. It is,

however, prudent, and in every case more cer-

tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller

doses for a week or two after the disease has

been checked, more especially in difficult and

long-standing cases. Usually this medicine

will not require any aid to keep the bowels in</